wouns / Yea, let others do as key will."

""" "You will gain, some credit by proving your faith by your works. But to be talking about going with the North (that is for emancipation) without moving a control of the second provided that the provided of the second decision of

The best way to fit men for freedom, and make them safe for society, is, to give them their liberty and treat them as men, and not as beasts. This position we will support with good reasons and facts.

When you give a man his liberty, and treat him as a man, you immediately invest him with a character—a character deat to express purpose of examining into the con-

In the year 1837 Joseph Sturge, Thomwhen you give a man his liberty, and
treat him as a man, you immediately invest
him with a character—a character dear to
him as life; a character which he will sustain, prompted by the principle of love of
approbation, implanted in his nature.

If you reward him for his labor, he will
have another incentive to industry, virtue
and economy. If you respect all his rights,
then he will have need of, and a desire for,
knowledge and virtue. He will make efforts to obtain them. To treat man thus,
is the most natural and effective way to
fit him for the duties of a freeman. Facts
proving it. Take as an example the emancipations given in the West India Islands.
There slavery existed for many long years
and, as it always has been, it became a
great evil to the master and the slave. The
people and the government became convinced of it, and determined to emancipate.

Two of the Islands emancipated immediately, both
master and former slaves, were doing infinitely better than they who were gradually
ceasing to do evil, the rest with one accord,
emancipated on the soil eight hundred thousand slaves on the morning of the 1st of
of August, 1834. Thrilling was the seene
on one of the Islands. "When the hour of
12 approached, the missionary proposed
that they should all kneel down and take
the boon of freedom in silence. Accord

*See Judge Reid's charge to the grand jury of
Mason Co., Ky., delivered on the first day of the
November term of the Circuit Court of 1845.
I wish the Judge was as sound on the moral
character of slavery as he is on the mode
of emancipation.

TERMS.

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Slavery, as the loud bell tolled its first note, the crowded assembly prostrated themselves on their knees. All was silent, save the quivering, half stifled breath of the struggling spirit. The slow notes of the clock fell upon the multitude, peal on peal, peal rolled over the prostrated throng in tones of angels' voices, thrilling among the desolate chords and weary heart-strings.—Scarcely had the clock founded its last note, when the lightning flashed vividly around, and a loud peal of thunder roared along the sky—God's pillar of fire, and his trump of jubilee.

No. XIII.

Slavery, as the loud bell tolled its first note, the crowded assembly prostrated themselves on their knees. All was silent, save the quivering, half stifled breath of the struggling spirit. The slow notes of the clock fell upon the multitude, peal on peal, peal rolled over the prostrated throng in tones of angels' voices, thrilling among the desolate chords and weary heart-strings.—Scarcely had the clock fell upon the multitude, peal on peal, peal rolled over the prostrated throng in tones of angels' voices, thrilling among the desolate chords and weary heart-strings.—Scarcely had the clock fell upon the multitude, peal on peal rolled over the prostrated throng in tones of angels' voices, thrilling among the desolate chords and weary heart-strings.—Scarcely had the clock fell upon the mul

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1846.

tigua, where the results of the great measure of entire freedom, so humanely and judiciously granted by the Legislature, cannot be contemplated without the most de vout thanksgiving to Almighty God."—Here is the testimony of the council of a disinterested nation,—of the Governor of the Island,—of one of the first statesmen of Britain,—of travellers,—of resident planters, and of Missionaries, who travel from place to place, and mingle with the people. They testify that emancipation on the soil, and immediate, has been a blessing to both master and slave:—that crime has diminished.—that peace and order prevail:—that morals and religion are greatly improved:—that morals and religion are greatly improved:—that man has been blessed, and God glorified. Pause a while, lands to cultivate the soil. I answer, 'iis true they have done so; and there are reasons for it—reasons which do not in the least militate against emancipation.

1. The women now being wives, and with their husbands, the owners of houses and property are employed in their families with domestic cares, as they should be, and as God designed them. By consequence, the number of field hands are diminished.

But suppose there is a demand for more laborers, by the women being in their appropriate place;—Then (1.) There will be employment for some good honest free laborer, who will come if the employer will give a fair compensation and treat him aright. Labor, like trade, will go where there is a demand and proper treatment.

(2) It is better for the master to do right to his God—his fellow-man.—his country, and suffer, for the present, some momentary inconvenience,—some loss of expensive thands.—In the markets, which they must continue to feelas long as greater inconvenience in getting free laborers; because should suffer in the testification, to practice a manifest in the control o

there is a demand and proper treatment.

(2) It is better for the master to do right on his God—this fellow-man—his contry, and the fellow-man—his contry, and the fellow-man his God, wrong his fellow-man, and injure the markets, trade, and general prosperity of his country.

Further: if the master has any claims to philanthropy, he should consider that those wives, husbands, and children, have interests, rights, and conveniences, which should be regarded as well as his own. In the scale of humanity, and of christianity, the convenience, the interest, the rights of one man and his family are as great and as heavy as those of any other. The rights of more man, the good of a country, and the glory of God, should never be serificed to a little momentary covetousness of the few.

Second reason why some Islands have had to import laborers.

Some of the men who were emancipated have bought small parcels of land, and the cultivation of this, with the improvement of houses, &ce., occupy much, and in some cases, all of their time. Some, also, have gone to trades. This division of labor, this it diminishes the number of labor, while the properitors would do their duty, and the proportions of virtue, made it best that they should seek a home for the importation of foreign labore. If Government and proprietors will do their duty, any be seen from these facts. The mode of cultivating the soil has been greatly improved. The plough and hoe, instead of the hee alone, has been introduced, together with other importance mancipation took place. These greatly facilitate labor he did in a state of slavery. The mode of cultivating the soil has been greatly improved. The plough and hoe, instead of the hee alone, has been introduced, together with other importance manicipation took place. These greatly facilitate labor he did in a state of slavery. The mode of cultivating the soil has been greatly improved. The plough and hoe, instead of the hee alone, has been introduced, together with other many the proposed of the proprietors in a w

was also placed a heavy duty—on some articles, such as shingles, twelve times as much as the planter was to pay for the same material, coming from the same county, but used for staves. The Government thought it best that the land should be chiefly employed in the production of sugar and rum. On this the laborer could not subsist, and had to be dependent upon foreign supplies for his bread-stuffs—his meal flour, and pork, or fish; on these, a heavy duty was placed.—On every barrel of pork, three dollars thirty-three cents. The taxes paid, chiefly by the laborers, on these articles, amounted, in 1842, to 127,821/. 148. 6d; in 1843, to 190,250/£; in 1844, to 192,517/. 12x. 7d. In addition to all this, they refused to give the laborer but one shilling per day for his labor and the support of his family.

Was it any wonder that the laborer, under such unrighteous exactions, should refuse to labor for such men—fleet othe mountains—construct houses to live in, and try to raise something for him and his family to live upon? You, dear reader, would do the same. Nor is it at all surprising, if there should be want, and even suffering, among these laborers, as in other countries, where governments and proprietors are oppressive.

Some of our Southern papers, learning something about the inconvenience, to both proprietors are oppressive.

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But to the time the dependent upon for the definition of the defi

Earl of Chatham, arising from the manly course he pursued in the English Parliament in pleading the cause of America. He spake freely of the impolicy and the injustice of the mother country towards the Colonies. He commenced his patriotic case with the breaking out of hostilities. He plead for America; he exposed the Administration; he denounced their measures as infamous, while the war was in progress.

When opposing the administration, he employed language like this: "Sir, I refjoice that America has resisted; three millions of people so dead to all feelings of liberty, as voluntarily to submit to be slaves, would be fit instruments to make slaves of all the rest." "The Americans have been uronged; they have been driven to madness by injustice." "IT were an American so I may country, I never would lay down my arms—Never, Never, Never, Never, Never, Server, Such was the language of the friends of liberty on the floor of Parliament; and that body, even under that tyrannic administration, had not the hardihood to attempt to suppress it. The last act of his life was an effort in behalf of the Colonies.

The opposition in Parliament have always spoken with freedom in peace and in war. This is English liberty. Pitt, and Barre, and Burke, and all the leaders of the opposition, even at that day, were too enlightened, had too ardent a love of liberty, to subscribe to the degrading and cowardly sentiment which we hear proclaimed upon this floor, in the hall of an American Congress.

I have no boasts to make of my devotion to my country. I am a citizen of this country. This is the land of my birth. My

I have no boasts to make of my devotion ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP
to my country. I am a citizen of this country.
This is the land of my birth. My
lot is cast in the United States, and my fortune is connected with thers. When she is right, I will sustain her; and if I believe her to be wrong I will not give her up, but will point out her errors, and do all in my power to bring her into the right; so that, if was must come and our ways room must.

her to be wrong I will not give her up, but will point out her errors, and do all in my power to bring her into the right; so that, if war must come, and our young men must be offered on the altar of our country, we may safely commend them to the God of battles—to, that Being who rules in the armies of heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth. I desire the prosperity of my country, and nothing but my devotion to her interest, and to the higher principles of moral rectitude, induced me to separate from those with whom I have generally acted. I could not consent to involve my country in a war which I believe to be unnecessary and unjust—a war of conquest—brought about by ambitious men to answer personal and party purposes.

What Does the South for the African I. We sincerely believe that had no improper feeling been indulged on the subject. North or, South, the inrisitional standing the universal aversion felt to the measure—have a blessing, and even with all the drawbacks, we believe God will overrule all for good. Before this event very little was being done for the religious instruction and improvement of the very little was being done for the religious instruction and improvement of the very little was being done for the religious instruction and improvement of the very little was being done for the religious instruction and improvement of the very little was being done for the religious instruction of his servants, a large number of ministers are employed in this work, and, beside pulpit labors, these ministers—and with them many laymen and not a few noble women—are giving instruction in the elements of sound christian theology, by chalested teachings to many thousands of slaves. To this part of the work we attach this good work is extendings and we rejoice, too, that pious men and women and women can be considered to great credit, those are entitled to great cr commendation who noiselessly but actively operate in this less conspicuous but not less useful field of labor. And many such there are—exclusive of ministerial missionaries—who are thus employed from week to week. Young ladies of education of the United States had received directions.

We had partly collected the statistics of Southern Methodist missionaries to the Africans, when we found our labor abridged by an article in the Southern C. Advocate, from which we learn that the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has no less than one hundred and forty ministers employed on domestic missions; and the writer assumes that one hundred and twenty of these are wholly employed in serving African missions. This estimate is evidently too low, for very few of those are engaged in serving the white population, and then thousands of blacks, and, indeed, numerous thousands of blacks, and, indeed, numerous congregations of blacks—occupying separate houses of worship—are served regularly by curcuit and stationed preachers; so that the labor devoted to the religious improvement of the blacks is, at least, equal to the work of one hundred and thirty effective ministers.* Many of these missionaries are men of the first order of talents—men who would stand high in any office in the Church, and in any depart. ffice in the Church, and in any depart

In the Report of the Missionary Society of the ethodist Episcopal Church, South, just received, in find the number stated at 127, but several are of embraced in this enumeration—one, for exam-

that effect from the British Government by the Caledonia.

St. Petersburg, May 22.

I regret to say that the cholera appears to be advancing with rapid strides towards this city, from whence, no doubt, it will in time find its way to Western Europe.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—From May 30th to June 3d.—There has been a fair demand for Cotton since our last report. It amounts to 21,000 bales, viz: 3000 Saturday, 7000 Monday, 5000 Tuesday, and to-day 5000. Yesterday and to-day 1000 to 2000 bales were taken on speculation. Prices cannot be quoted lower, but the market is decidedly firm ond steady, very extreme rates being obtained.

market is decidedly firm ond steady, very extreme rates being obtained.

There is no improvement in Grain in the London market; flour was dull. Philadelphia flour under lock at Liverpool from 20 to 21s. The packet ship Thomas P. Gope sailed from Liverpool on the 2d of June for Philadelphia.

EUROPEAN TRADE.—LIVERPOOL, June 4. No improvement has taken place in the Grain trade here, notwithstanding the large majority by which the second reading of the Corn Bill has been carried in the House of Lords. On Monday last, the 1st inst, there was a very dull demand for home grown wheat, and the rates of last week obtained with much difficulty. Searcely anything was done in foreign wheats. Certificates were invalved, for at 10s, to 10 6d, per quarter; flour was

NUMBER 50.

extract from the speech of the Hon. Thomas Benton, delivered in the Senate of the United States, in 1844, upon the Texas Treaty.

"These former provinces of the Mexican Vicerovalty, now departments of the Mexican Republic, lying on both sides of the Rio Grande from its head to its mouth, our Union, by virtue of a treaty of re-annexation with Texas. Let us pause and look at our new and important proposed acquisitions in this quarter. First: There is the department, formerly the province of New-Mexico, lying on both sides of the river from its head-spring to near the Paso del Norte—that is to say, half way down the river. This department is studded with towns and villages—is populated, well cultivated, and covered with flocks and herds. On its left bank (for I only-speak of the part which we propose to re-annex.) is, first, the frontier village Taos, 3,000 souls, and where the custom house is kept at which the Missouri caravans enter their goods.—Then comes Santa Fe, the capital, 4,000 souls; then Albuquerque, 6,000 souls; then some scores of other towns and villages—all more or less populated and surrounded by flocks and fields. Then come the departments of Chihuahua, Coahuila and Tamaulipas, without settlements on the west bank of the river, but occupying the right bank and commanding the left. All this—being parts of four Mexican Governors and Governments—is permanently re-annexed to this Union, if this treaty is ratified, and is actually re-annexed, from the moment of the signature of the treaty, according to the President's last message, to remain so until the acquisition is rejected by priecting the treaty. The one half-reapital, becomes a territory of the United States; an angle of Chihuahua, at the Paso del Norte, famous for its wine, also becomes ours; a part of the department of

capital, becomes a territory of the United States; an angle of Chihuahua, at the Paso del Norte, famous for its wine, also becomes ours; a part of the department of Coahuila, not populated on the left bank, which we take, but commanded from the right bank by Mexican authorities: the same of Tamaulipas, the ancient Nuevo Santandar (New St. Andrew.) and which covers both sides of the river from its mouth for some hundred miles up, and all the left bank of which is in the power and possession of Mexico. These, in addition to old Texas; these parts of four States—these towns and villages—these people and territory—these flocks and herds—this slice of the Republic of Mexico, two thousand miles long and some hundred broad—all this our President has cutoff from its mother empire, and presents to us, and declares. this our President has cutoff from its mother empire, and presents to us, and declares it ours till the Senate rejects it! He calls it Texas! and the cutting off, he cal's reannexation! Humboldt calls it New-Mexico, Chihnabhua, Coabuila and Nuevo Santandar, (now Tamaulipas;) and the civilized world may qualify this re-annexation by the application of some odious and terrible epithet. Demosthenes advised the people of Athens not to take, but to retake a certain city; and in that Re laid the virtue which saved the act from the character of spoliations and robbery. Will it be equally potent with us? and will the RE

dent of the United States had received directions from the United States had received directions from Congress to give notice to this country of their intentions to terminate the joint occupancy of the Sabbath—Catechism in hand—surrounded with scores, perhaps hundreds, of Africans, and, like angels of mercy, dispensing to hungry souls the bread of life. How honorable the work! How glorious the re-ward! And we hope soon to see hundreds more of our Southern ladies engaged in this glorious employment.

It was not always thus. A new impulse has been given to this cause, which, we trust in God, may push it forward to final success.

We had partly collected the statistics of Southern Methodist missionaries to the Africans, when we found our labor abridged by so a writed in the Sauthean C. Alwessia.

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It was the decident for the United States had received directions from Congress to give notice to the Initiate honorable directions to the Hermitanion to take place at the end of the year; and in doing so, the President had abpted the terms which were assented to by other wear and to final dapted the terms which were assented to by other w

which, at the proper time, I shall ask the vote of the Senate. This is the resolution:

Resolved, That the incorporation of the left bank of the Rio del Norte into the

left bank of the Rio del Norte into the American Union, by virtue of a treaty with Texas, comprehending, as the said incorporation would do, a part of the Mexican departments of New-Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila and Tamaulipas, would be an act of direct aggression on Mexico; for all the consequences of which the United States would stand responsible."

LEXINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1.

An event has taken place in our country which we call and consider a triumph; and it is so; but there is in it, besides, the germ of a moral revolution, which, if rightly nurtured and trained, may work wonders for freedom.

New Hampshire has freed herself. She has

not only broken the fetters of party, but hurled from place the pro-slavery influence that guided And for the first time in the history of the nation, as a sovereign State, she will be represented by Senators elected by the Legislature and known to the country, as the constitutional opponents of slavery in every form. The issue was, in the late memorable contest, liberty or The friends of freedom triumphed, and the Senate of the nation.

The people did their work well. It remains for

The power of one independent man no one can What a motive to stimulate the legislator while toiling for freedom! We will show what true, may accomplish for freedom, by briefly de-

Some twenty years ago, pro-slavery in its most aggressive form began to display itself. That most wonderful man, John C. Calhoun, unyielding in one purpose, yet siding with no party, de-He was neither Whig nor Democrat. But he sounded the alarm at the South. Taking advantage of any sentiment which fanaticism had uttered there mblies, and declared to planters that they would eir property; that they would sta alarm, "for that they would be the last men to Kentucky and Virginia began to agitate the question of emancipation. So that the Carolinian, through this out-spoken sympathy of the free, and toiled in his first great pro-slavery effort.

But though foiled personally, he was not to be ided as regards the end he had in view. The most alarming anti-slavery movements were the agitations in Kentucky and Virginia. These must must be closed, at all hazards, to any home anticessary to create an excitement, an absorbing excitement, and to do it in such a way as to drive the free States into opposition to the South, whether they wished it or not. The tariff and the low price of cotton gave Mr. Calhoun the means of effecting this object. The South was dependent upon the North for her fabrics, and upon the West for her produce, horses and mules. Independence was to be declared of both. The States—the old planting States—were not to be taxed to support "Yankee swindlers," or their means taken to fill the pockets of "a grasping horde of Western drononopoly of eastern manufacturers. The plan while the compromise, a secondary matter alto-None was ever made in so bad a cause with so

ondition to accomplish the objects of Mr. Cal-coun. True, he came out of that war opposed by all the political parties of the day; but he was t long in this position. South Corolina sent n to the Senate. There, at first, he stood alone; but by a liberal course of action he won the confidence of the Whig party, obtaining thereby what he wanted—position. This party he used as far as he could, and, because they were impracticable in some things, deserted it. The cause of this desertion was-slavery. Other pre texts were assigned—other pleas put in; but this was the *real* motive. Mr. Calhoun joined the democracy, and soon after their union the right of petition was denied, and the gag law proposed in the lower House of Congress, the simple object be-ing to increase thereby the anti-slavery excitement in the free States, so to make more of the pro-slavery union of the whole South. plan was successful. Freemen at the North became incensed at the denial of a right asserted mon to all men by the law of God and the Con-Carolinian wanted. Their words were caught up; were circulated over the South their worst form; papers denounced them; public men denounced them; the pulpit denounced them; they were held up as a declaration of war inveighed against as traitors; and the North itself avowed to be responsible. This course was pursued until public opinion in the slave States became so fiery and ultra, that nothing too strong tion, so long looked for, accomplished. South was united in defence of slavery, and John heralded as the champions of Southern rights.

became political master of the government.

What has followed since, every body know. Texas annexed, and slavery extended; Mr. Van Buren defeated; Oregon settled; and every Southern measure carried, or likely to be carried. And all this done, too, without Mr. Calhoun or his followers, caring one fig for the means they used to accomplish their ends; and so accomplished as to command a majority of the people of the free States in their support, and to cast odium on of them who were in opposition to them! Look at the facts. What was accom-plished by nullification? The principle of pro-tection was not abandoned by the compromise, no Congress, after it was entered into, pr tended to be controlled by it. Besides, the tariff of '42 has been enacted since then. Yet Carolina de no resort to nullification! And then as to the denial of the right to petition, or, as it is termed, the gag law. At first, the South demanded something beyond the Constitution as a guarantee that slavery should not be touched b ngress. On this ground, the Democracy granted One stern souled man, afraid of no party, and understanding full well our South ced this denial of the right of ion by the House of Representatives, and continued to denounce it until it was abandoned. had innocently fallen.

alone in the whole country, the Nullifier, in effect,

Why, without a protestwithout anything worthy the name of a struggle—and when abolitionists had increased five fold in the free States! This shows, as plain as day, that both nullification, and the gag, were used simply as political means to accomplish ulterior results, and that the pretexts offered for a resort to them were hollow and false throughout. Mr. Calhoun knew there was no danger to slavery from violence without; he knew that Congress could not, and would not, interfere with it in the States; and yet, he risked a clash with the government, and drove the free States into the support of the gag, under this assumed pretence, intending, thereby, to extend and perpetuate slavery!

But the wonder is, that Mr. Calhoun should have succeeded in actually casting odium upon that portion of the free States which resisted his procedurery efforts. Ask any conservative at the procedure of the free States to the interference of the free States which resisted his procedurery efforts. Ask any conservative at the procedure of the free States which resisted his procedurery efforts. Ask any conservative at the procedure of the free States which resisted his procedurery efforts. Ask any conservative at the procedure of the free States which resisted his procedure of the free States which resisted his procedurery efforts. Ask any conservative at the procedure of the free States which resisted his procedure of the free States which resisted his procedure. without anything worthy the name of a struggle

have succeeded in actually casting odium upon that portion of the free States which resisted his mat portion of the free States which resisted his pro-slavery efforts. Ask any conservative at the North, why it is that anti-slavery has made so little progress in the South, and he will answer you, "Ultra abolitionism is the cause." Ask any slave-holder in Kentucky, or Virginia, why it is that the principles of emancipation have died out since '31 post-master has the right to do what Mr. E. D. principles of emancipation have died out since '31 and '32, and he will reply—"It is owing to the violence of the anti-slavery feeling of the North."

And both will to do what Mr. F. D. Hill says he will do. We shall take good care, at violence of the anti-slavery feeling of the North." and '32, and he will reply—"It is owing to the violence of the anti-slavery feeling of the North."

And both will tell you, gravely and carnestly, that but for this one thing, Virginia and Kentucky would have been far advanced towards universal freedom. There is action which surpasses the supposed cunning of Machiavelli, and yet equals in boldness the conduct of the boldest political schemer the world ever knew! Why now, the great father of abolitionism human, which we hold to be this same John C. Calboun! Where Garrison has converted one to his faith, the Nullifier has made hundreds; made them intentionally; made them deliberately; and yet coward spirits in the free States cry out against anti-slavery, not only as a sin, but, as exclusively of Northern origin!

Here then, we see what one man can do in a moment, to put down such a move, at all

houn has done against it. The same—do we say?
Let us declare rather, that these qualities will be of a higher mould, and have a wider influence, when used against, than when used for, slavery. If they sway these senators in all that they do and say, they will have a largeness of view which will make them see clearly, and stand firmly by, the right; which will impart to them a singleness of motive that will put them above every party, and all party action, whenever either interferes with the progress of freedom; which will infuse into them a self-possession, courage, and wisdom, that will enable them to defy rebuke, denunciation, and all opposition, single or combined, come from what quarter they may. They are Freedom's sentinels now. As such, let them consecrate themselves. If true, if always at their posts, and always prepared, if thus devoted to the cause, these Senators do their whole duty, there may be in the next twenty years, a dissolution of perpetualism, and the downfall of Southern influence based on human bondage. Why not? Let free-ween self-and anywer. Why was the them to the fact the surface of the prediction of perpetualism, and the downfall of Southern influence based on human bondage. Why not? I let the world on the revolution we seek to accomplished only through the ballot-box? We comtend for the rights of the free laborers of Kenderical transportation of the rights of the free laborers of the great man, this F. D. Hill, Post-master in Ky. Why, does not the fool know we would not shed adopt of blood in the revolution we seek to accomplishe only through the ballot-box? We comtend for the rights of the free laborers of Kenderical transportation of the revolution we seek to accomplished only through the ballot-box? We comtend for the rights of the free laborers of Kenderical transportation of the revolution we seek to accomplishe only through the ballot-box? We contend for the rights of the free laborers of Kenderical transportation of the rights of the free laborers of Kenderical transportation of in the next twenty years, a dissolution of perpetualism, and the downfall of Southern influence based on human bondage. Why not? Let freemen ask and answer. With not? In that period pro-slavery consolidated its power, and, by lashing the North into the traces as hired bondsmen, extended the bounds of servitude with a view to its perpetuation. And shall our champions, fighting for man—for the freedom of all men—for that which God, and our hearts, tell us is every human being-childright, annul. in the condict? Shall admit that our Constitution cannot be purely administered, or that the Declaration of Independence—the great charter of human freedom—cannot, in letter and spirit, be truly carried out? Away with every such thought! The day is ours, if they and we will it. The hour now is when the haughty slaveholder will be struck down in his pride, and he made to know that labor and the rights of labor are sacred things, and that society and government were established,—not to oppress, to make chattels of men and women, to chain their souls down in degradation and ignorance, and ply their muscles, day in and day out, that a tyrant lust may be glutted—but to enlighten, to elevate, to give all the widest and fullest opportunity, to make all, as far as may be, happy and free. Let these may be glutted—but to enlighten, to elevate, to give all the widest and fullest opportunity, to make all, as far as may be, happy and free. Let these representatives in the Senate from New Hampshire, prepare manfully for this great work. Let us as manfully stand by them and it. And, as sure as there is a God in Heaven, the cause of Freedom will triumph!

Another thing. This contemptible fellow, F. D. Hill given wester to us on, while havings as to what papers shall be circuitated in the town, or county, where there happens to be post-masters, to dictate to freemen what it is proper for them to read, or not to read. We misstake much the spirit of the men of Dover, whether the surprision.

Another thing. This contemptible fellow, F. D. Hill given wester to us on, while havings as a starts shall judge as to what papers shall be circuitated in the town, or county, where the her happens to be post-masters, to dictate to freemen what it is proper for them to read, or not to read. We misstake much the spirit of the men of Dover, whether the papers shall be circuitated in the town, or county, where the her happens the papers shall be circuited to the town, or county, where the her happens the proper for them to read, or not to read. We misstake much the spirit of the men of Dover, whether the papers are the proper for them to read, or not to read.

Here the papers shall be circuited to the papers and the papers are the papers and the papers are the papers and the papers are the papers are

ing note:

I was much pained on reading in your paper of last week, an extract from the St. Louis Reveille, denouncing Rev. A. Bullard in the most severeterms, for presuming to speak from the pulpit against theatrical performances; and you remark, "How dare a slave-holding Christian denounce theatres!" I will not give an opinion, as to what Mr. Bullard ought, or ought nqt to say in the pul-Mr. Bullard ought, or ought not to say in the pulpit. He knows his rights as a citizen of a free country, and his duty to his God; but I wish to correct the impression that went abroad in last week's paper, that he is a slaveholder. I am personally acquainted with Mr. Bullard, and he is not only not a slaveholder, but he is an avowed enemy to oppression in all its forms. I do not not only not a slaveholder, but he is an avowed enemy to oppression in all its forms.

C. M. CLAY, Esq.

All that we meant to do or say was, that it was exceedingly childish in a minister holding slaves, we call it childish—it is downright sacri-We have no patience with such ministers They stand up, preaching and praying, calling down the vengeance of God upon amusements at The Louisierree the control of the Oregon dispute. down the vengeance of God upon amusements at the social board, and shows at the theatre, and those who participate in, or witness them; and, at the same time, hold their fellow-beings in bondage. Grant the former to be sins: they are light as gossamer, compared with that of slave-holding, and for one, we are not for allowing any man to put on the livery of Heaven, that he may practice any such inhuman barbarity.

Cur correspondent is in error, if he supposes we desired to restrain Mr. Bullard from the expression of his opinion about theatres, or anything else.

Our notions of christian freedom, are of another stamp. We should let him do as we do—speak our mind frankly on all subjects. The impression we had was, that he was a slaveholder. We sup-

We rejoice to have this impression removed, and to learn, besides, that the, Rev. Mr. Bullard, is a generous laborer in the cause of human liberty, and human well-being. We are indebted to our friend for correcting the error into which we had innocently fallen.

Petty Insolence and Tyranny. We have received the following letter from F

Here, then, we see what one man can do in a bad cause, and for slavery. Let us learn now what may be accomplished in a good cause, and for freedom.

The responsibility rests, in a great part, upon Messrs. Jos. Cilley and J. P. Hale, Senators from New Hampshire. We have detailed what the energy of one man has done to extend slavery: the same energy, independence, patience, and perseverance will do as much for freedom as Mr. Calhoun has done against it. The same—do we say! Let us declare rather, that these qualities will be of a higher mould, and have a wider influence.

Rev. H. Bullard.

We copied, June the 3d, an article from the St.
Louis Reveille, condemning a sermon delivered by this gentleman. Of course we knew nothing of the facts, except as they appeared in the article and, upon the free white laborers of Kentucky his venom. He does not know how to do a mear Saingutstown, Ia., June 10, 1846.
thing in a decent way. There is nothing in him we venture to say, of the true spirit of the man We shall take care, hereaf ter, that Mr. F. D. Hill, post-master at Dover, Ky

The Harbinger says, we have quoted an article from

not a slaveholder, but he is an avowed oppression in all its forms. I do not we are liable to many errors which other papers a saying, that he has said and done more avery than any other minister of the gosin our own and others composition which annoy us It is 8t Louis.

It wish Mr. Bullard to stand before your readers he is, a non-slaveholding Christian. With my st wishes for your success in the glorious cause tich you have espoused. When, therefore, errors occur, such as calling Cilley, Lilley, or downright grammatical blun

A rumor is very current that Great Britain has offered to mediate between this country and Mexico. We doubt if this rumor be true. It is not like

Small Pox at Georgetown

pose we drew this impression from the publication then before us. And, therefore, we put the quesmay be properly regarded as very bad cases. The

Sketch of the Speech of Mr. Clay,

Kentuckians, in the city of Lexington. marks, concluded by saying, any person who chooses to address the people, or whom the peo-

unsparingly denounced this war than 1. Bout by speech and the pen have I warned my countrymen of the calamity which is now upon us. At the White Sulphur Springs, I told you that in taking Texas, we took her war; and this position is now sustained by a leading Texan Senator, Gen.

No one that casts his eye abroad and sees the

congressional assumption, it continued to meet my uncompromising opposition.

But now, stern necessity leaves me no alternative; my country calls for help, and, "right or wrong," I rally to her standard. Whatever difference of opinion may have honestly or dishonestly existed between us in matters of civil administration, is lost in the great first law of nations, as well as of individuals, and the instincts of self-preservation lead me to make common cause in the defence of our common country.

have honest counsels and follow them; would read journals that speak boldly, yet not recklessly, about a future.

There is no doubt of the fact, that if we could call out and combine the virtuous feelings of the country—its true heartedness—its best judgment and courage, that we could control, if not check altogether, the evil tendencies which threaten so fearfully our Union. And what power so efficient in this work as a bold and honest press? Its appeals,

It is the true glory of a free people, that we are

And why left he his native spot for his wild mountain home! Young though he was—untaught and ignorant—he knew there was no hope for him there; and that socially he never could be a freeman while surrounded by hordes of be a freeman while surrounded by hordes of slaves. His aged parent had become used to the galling oppression. The son bore it patiently until he had laid that aged parent down in his last sleep; and then, with his mother, and young brothers, and sisters, be hied him to the mountains,

that all might be free.

There are generous and magnanimous slaveholders, who understand this oppression upon
poor white laborers, who do all in their power to
alleviate it, and stand ready to remove it altothese poor white men-the hard and honest sons from corruption, and save the Union from down of toil—must they fawn upon such slaveholders, fall.
and say, "good masters, we will bear all and honor you besides?" Can they, willing to suffer ing, adds: everything themselves, look upon their young-lings, and see their fate, and not hear the peal of the course of things not to perceive that

ried, there was in the Legislative Hall, doubtless the dead always awaken; but the me Gen. Leslie Combs, having made a few re- sued found members as reckless, and as thought-

Bubbling up of the Waters.

choose to address the people, or whom the people choose to hear, can now speak:

After a long and unanimous call, Mr. C. arose and said:

Men of Fayette—it is well known to at least a portion of you, that no man has more steadily and unsparingly denounced this war than I. Both by seach and the row hear I warned my country.

S. Houston, if the stern catastrophe left any longer troubled state of affairs, can help being anxious about oom for speculation.

Up to the time that this war was legalized by know not what to think or to do. They would congressional assumption, it continued to meet my have honest counsels and follow them; would read

defence of our common country.

He shall be deemed the true friend of his counwhen justly made, rarely remain unanswered; its try, who not only consistently warms her against resoning, when true and decided, never falls un-evil, but rescues her from the danger of her errors or her crimes: And, as at no time have I sought much cause for alarm, and such an earnest desire to individual popularity at the expense of the common good, so now I shall not claim exemption from common danger and equal sacrifice, upon the

It is the true glory of a free people, that we are not called upon to execute the mandate of an inexorable superior. It is our part to advise, as well date of June 1st, and though its remarks refer to a as to act; and whilst I volunteer to risk my life in the battle field, I claim the right of a parting word n council.

It is now out of place to review the Texan controversy. Whether Texas was rightly admitted or on the part of the press to enlighten and direct

as to act; and whilst I volunteer to nest my like the battle field, I claim the right of a paring wat in council.

It is now out of place to review the Texan controversy. Whether Texas was rightly admitted into this Urion or not, remains to other times and other places than now and here for determination.

Thus much, however, I do say, that I am constrained to expand the river Neuces as the western boundary of Texas. We ask of you that, whilst we fly to the rescue of our gallant army, that we fly to the rescue of our gallant army, that we fly to the rescue of our gallant army, that we fly to the rescue of our gallant army, that you place us on the safe ground of justice.

I go not is the enemy of the Catholic religion, nor the invader of a sister republic in a war of aggression and rapine.

I ask that we conquer an honorable and speedy peace; and that our unhappy enemy shall not be forced to dishonorable terms.

I believe that our overpowering force thrown at one into the Mexican dominions will in the long run save treasure and blood.

I do not believe the war can last long without bringing the allied nations of Christendom against the world in arms.

It was a good and wise custom among the Athnians, that he who advised the republic, should brive the fieldity of his customes by personal constitution. So now I fall into the ranks, as a private, with my blanket and canteen, giving practical illustration of that equality of privilege among men which I have ever advocated. If from the Executive, or the people, I shall receive promotion, I shall unaffectedly be gratified, for I regard the condence and approbation of my countrymen and yet year, it is comes to me like an old friend, warming men wither the American, and, say I, I do hope the American, which we say the service of least of which we give:

"I was taking with Squire and the supported in the Markey and the service p

We know the honest, blunt writer of the letter before us. He lives in a nook in the hills, in his rude cabin, his little patch of ground near it, showing industry and some degree of skill in agriculture. In other days he was a poor boy brought up amid rich planters and wealthy men.

And why left he his native spot for his wild advisers sought to control the Editor of the Demo

gether. But the majority of them neither see it, for the press and the people. Of all arguments, or, if they see it, care one fig about it. The ruder and more ignorant among them turn a deaf ear to the oppressed whites, and act as if their very blood boiled when referred to their wrongs. They seem blind, indeed, to the might of the oppression which slavery creates among their kind-red in blood and color. Tell them to change places with the poc white men near them. Bid away that, lest it may hurt them at home, they them put their spoled and proud sons in the po-sition of the poor man's boys. It is of no avail. ought to go down. The longer they live, as They neither see the monstrous wrong inflicted upon them, or else are callous to them. But slavish—the harder will it be to redeem the land

Thus thinks the True Democrat, and so think-

everything themselves, look upon their younglings, and see their fate, and not hear the peal of
freedom invoking them to master a curse which
makes slaves of their flesh and blood? It is out
of the question. No Nero that has tracked
earth with blood, has hatched forth more inhuman
cruelty than slavery heaps upon our poor white
laborers; and it ought not to be tolerated.

Death.

Mr. Herrick, member of Congress from New
York, died at Washington on the 21st, and was
buried on the 23d.

He is represented to have been a good mannot as possessing the highest order of intellect,
but with a heart warm in its sympathies, and devoted to every good cause.

It were well if such an event could so far still
the tunult of ambition, and the rival strife of parties, as to make legislators of the land think and
act for its real good. But death has no such
power. With all its sternness it efannet marke
selfishness quail, or silence the promptings of an
unholy ambition. The day Mr. Merrick was bu-

erests of free labor never can be protected and tian to his closet, and there witness his supplications to the Almighty, to vindicate with his outtretched arm the rights of the down-trodden and
appressed: we must enter the Temple of the Most
high, and "sit under the droppings of the sanchary," of "that remnant of God's holy ministry,
he have not bowed the knee to Baal," and who
sealize that slavery is one of the greatest obstacles
a the way of the establishment of the Redeemer's
Guccess be with all these efforts: they are the
slighting up of the waters of life. The most of the sanch was the single of the sanch was the single

War Estimate.

The President, as we stated last week, sent in to the Senate, in answer to resolutions of that body, a message covering estimates, from the War and Navy Departments, of the probable expenses of prosecuting the war against Mexico, from this time to 30th of June, 1847, the close of the next fiscal year. In this message he urges the imposition of duties on many articles mow admitted duty free, and a reduction of the rates on others to what he styles "the revenue adandard." The war with Mexico, he thinks, will not materially affect our trade and commerce with the rest of the world. He recommends as a precautionary measure, to guard against possible lack of means, that contingent authoris he interest and commerce with the rest of the world. He recommends as a precautionary measure, to guard against possible lack of means, that contingent authoris he interest and commerce which the rest is a proposed to the subject, but makes this demand.

In submitting the estimates of the War Departsstupid and infatuated? That of forbeara

commencement	of th	he present	session of Con-
gress:			
To	the	30th June,	1st July, 1846,
		1846.	to 30th June.
Adjutant Gen.'s estir	nate,		\$88,880
Quartermaster Gen.	do.	\$800,000	8,800,000
Paymaster Gen.	do.	730,000	5,776,577
Commissary Gen. subsis-			
tence estimate.		652.000	1.980,615
Surgeon Gen.	do.	10,000	82,000
	do.	20,000	80,000
	do.		20.001
Ordnance do	do,	603,000	248,000
None		\$2,805,000	\$17,166,572

ng estimate of the expenses in his department:

\$989,848 217.394

they hear these taunts. We should think this annual equip the sloops-of-war Albany and Germantown, to repair and equip all the vessels which are now launched, excepting the Franklin, and to employ so many of these vessels as can be manned with ten thousand men.

Mexico.

Advices from Havana bring us dates from the city of Mexico to the 30th ult., and Vera Cruz to the 2d inst. They speak of Paredes marching to the Rio Grande with sixteen thousand men. We take this to be guess work. If Paredes leaves the Capital unprotected, a revolution will be sure to ensue; but we doubt whether he can command the money.

Licking River.

improving it. A convention is to be held at the Blue
Licks for this object. It is an important one, and
Like the Boston Whig, we would neither drive st and most productive in Kentucky.

Old French Spollations.

The following is the vote by which the French spollation bill has just passed the Senate:

he did.

poliation bill has just passed the Senale:

Archer, Ashley, Bagby, Barrow,
Sersien, Thos. Clayton, J. M. Clayton, Corwin,
Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Greene, Mouston, Hunington, Jarnagin, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of
Louisiana, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Secien,
Simmons, Upham, Webster, Westcott, Woodbridge

The Institute is in a prosperous condition.

—27.

NAYS—Messis, Allen, Atchison, Atherton, Benton, Breese, Calhoun, Cass, Chaimers, Colquit, Dickinson, Dix, Hannegan, Haywood, Jennes, Lewans, McDuffe, Mangum, Pennybaker, Rusk, Semple, Speight, Turney, Yulee—28.

The First Tap of the Drum And from a Massachusetts man! It sound out so stirringly as we should like; but it comes clear and strong, and will be responded to Mr. Webster, June the 24th, in the U. S. Sen-

ate, on a motion that a bill to provide for the organ-ization of the volunteer forces have a second read-ing, embraced the occasion to address the Senate. First, to declare his readiness to vote for all sup nue; and thirdly, to show that the time had come

Success be with all these efforts: they are the bubbling up of the waters of life. They may seem small rivulets now; but they will increase in number and in volume, until they swell into a mighty stream, and refresh the whole country by their fertilizing and invigorating influences.

Was Estimate.

guard against possible lack of means, that contingent authority be given to issue treasury notes, or to contract a loan, for a limited amount, re-imbur-The President, in his two messages, of 13th May, sable at an early day. In conclusion, he says:

"I shall at all times be ready to conclude an honorable peace, whenever the Mexican Government shall manifest a like disposition. The existing war has been rendered necessary by the acts of Mexico; and whenever that power shall be ready to do us justice, we shall be prepared to sheath the sword, and tender to her the olive branch of peace."

In submitting the estimates of the Way, the state of the stimulation of the state of the sword and tender to her the olive branch of peace."

In submitting the estimates of the War Department, the Secretary says they are based upon the assumption that the regular army will soon be filled up to its maximum—of 16,000 men—and that a volunteer force of 20,000 foot, and 5,000 mounted men, is to be at once organized, received into service, and kept there until the 30th of June, 1847. The estimates are made for an army of over 40,000 men, mostly operating in the field, in an enemy's country, deriving their supplies principally from the United States.

Of course, if all the volunteers are not called into service, there will be a proportionate reduction service, there will be a proportionate reduction of the expenses. Other reductions are hoped for, but in making out the estimates it was deemed best to allow for all probable contingencies. The details are thus given:

Estimate of funds required for the prosecution of the war against Mexico, from the 13th of May, to the 30th of June, 1846, and probable contingencies. To the 30th June, 1846, to June 30th, 1847, over and above the sum estimated for by this department, at the commencement of the present session of Congress.

To the 30th June, 1st July, 1846, 1846. To J

Sound advice! Solemn and timely counsel Note—1 ms commed does already made; but it includes the estimates sent to the Committee since the commencement of this session, for the increase of the army and new regiments of mounted riflement. this fear and hope will be wholly groundless. Why not, then, under these circumstances resort to a formal embassy? "We can afford to do" so," says Mr. Webster; "we can lose nothing in dignity by it. It is not stooping on our part, because all the world knows that the contest is very unequal. If she will consent to this, I say meet her in negotiation, and in the mean time suspend military operations; but if she will not do this-it she persists foolishly and senselessly in carrying on the war—if she prefers war to peace, then, she must have war, rigorous war, until she be

The Distinction.
The Boston Whig—a sensible and excellent journal - quotes our article upon the remarks made by John Randolph in the debate on the Missouri question, and evidently, in parts, misun-derstands us. The Virginia orator said:

have been estimated by the Department for the current services of the next fiscal year, shall be appropriated by Congress, those amounts, in addition to the arms which are now standing to the credit of the Navy Department on the books of the treasury, will be sufficient to launch and equip the

Licking River.

Our friends in the various counties watered by

rogance or vindictiveness. Moral power persuades, entreats, convinces, overcomes by goodness, and a sense of right. They who choose it this river, are exerting themselves to raise stock for eschew violence. Physical force, certainly, is not

ns should be left untried to carry it through. anybody to the wall, nor be driven there our The Lock and Dam System, on the Licking, if perfected, would make that valley one of the rich moral suasion, acting through public opinion, or southern Baptist Convention.
This body assembled at Richmond, Va., on Wednesday of last week. Delegates are in attendance from New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Lousiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas, and from China. The Convention was organized by electing the Rev. Dr. W. B. Johnson, of S. C., as President, with a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

Old French Spollations.

The classic is the state by which the Fearly and the property of the in any other way, do good to a brother; elevate

Mission to Havana.
It is reported, that Commodore A. S. McKenzie,

It is reported, that Commodore A. S. McKenzie, has been sent on a special mission to the Ex-President, Santa Anna, and his secretary Almonte. Not a likely story. The way certainly to disarm these Mexicans of all influence in their own country, would be to circulate the opinion that they were sustained by the American Government.

Besides there is a meanness in this kind of action which we heartily despise. Whatever we do with Mexico, let us do openly. We would not add hypocrisy to usurpation, and trickery to rapacity.—The government that acts in this spirit is sure to be damned wherever its name is known, and we would, as far as we could, keep away from the American mane any such taint.

We coppy from the Journal of Commerce, a letter having reference to this subject.

Persaccea, June 10, 1846,

The Camberland, the flag ship of the Home Squad-

The Contract.

The Mole South is in rebellion, and poor Mexico exposed on every side. We may consider North Mexico as virtually abandoned.

Rumors.

It is currently reported and believed, that Mr. Slidell has been sent to the Rio Grande on a Govornment mission. If so, this looks like a peace move. It is further asserted, that if the declaration of the country. Nor can it be denied, that in consequence of these things very many good and worthy men have gone out from among us, and that thousands more are treading upon the very borders of the party, desirous it is true to remain in it, but ready at the same time to step over inte any political organization that shall promise more effectually to vindicate and protect their own rights, and to break off the chains from three millions of their brothren in bonds.

No new doctrine to the readers of the True American. It is the fear of party influence which has nade Northern men shrink from rebuking pro-slavery aggression. Were it not for this, long ago there would have been such an outpouring of public opinion as to overwhelm Southern dictation. And who has gained by this treachery to freedom and the Constitution? The slave power, and that allower, with the fear of political profession.

The Senate is to undertake the initiation of measures that will lead to peace.

Many persons suppose that Mr. Welker is to go to England in the place of Mr. McLane—and that Col. Butler, of Kentucky, and Senator Barrow, of Louisionan, are to b

Constitution? The slave power, and that alone. It has extended the slave mart to the Rio Grande, and weakened the free States and the two great parties in them in moral power and political strength.

Disguises are useless on this question. Man was never born to see God's image trampled in the dust, or traded about as common merchandize, without resenting it. He may cling, amid much abuse and wrong, to party association. But he will look upon all connection with any political body that tolerates this glaring iniquity, as pollution, and sever it the moment he sees it with indignant scorn. The hope, then, of the free States, consists in their making, at once, a manly stand against all pro-slavery aggression.

The idea that this will weaken them in the South is all monoshine. When or where has a party failed to do good when it acted uprightly? The power of truth is omnipotent. It may be met and resisted; there may be those in and out of power who will threaten it and its advocates with violence; a calm determined conduct will scatter this opposition like chaff. No man—no party—need fear, when in the right. It is only when men and parties are false that they fail.

Late and Important from Buenos Ayres.

The New York Tribune has received dates from Buenos Ayres, up to the 9th ult, by the bark Chancellor.

The resems to be no prospect of the difficulties being settled. The port was still blockaded. An affair had taken place between the Commanders of the English and French squadrons, that may result seriously. An English vessel, violating the blockade, was seized by the commandant of an treatment of the proposed and the next day we started for Matamores, where we saw the American Plagaving.

We have crossed the river and are now encamped near the proposed of promptined Major Generals.

The Senate has rejected again Henry Horn, as collector of the Port of Philadelphia.

Congress will not adjourn before the middle of August.

The castern papers are becoming more decided in demanding a pacific settlement of our difficulti

POSTSCRIPT.

We coppy from the Journal of Commerce, a letter having reference to this subject.

Presearch A, June 10, 1846.

The Cumberland, the flag ship of the Home Squadron, will get under way to-morrow morning, if the wind shall serve her. Having filled up for a 4 months cruive, she would have been at sea, this P. M., but the winds do not favor.

It is expected that Santa Anna will arrive at Vera Cruz about the time the ship shall reach her intended anchorage, off the city, namely, lade de Verde, or Green Island; and who knows but the Mexican General may have something to communicate to the chief of our squadron, as to the General's ulterior designs.

I am sure no one knows much about the matter, either one way or the other: and yet, it would not be a thing surpassing many-other wonderful matters, if this same Santa Anna should protest, most soleom-lys, his friendship for the United States, and declare his purpose to fallfi his broken vows of a former period, by a becoming devotion to the interests of both governments at the present time; and lend his influence, to adjust difficulties, if he can again regain the Presidential chair at Mexico, by means of arms,—the voice of the people,—the ery of revolution,—peacefully,—or through a pathway of blood. No devotion of patriotism of his, however, can be relied on, aside of its bearing upon his personal interest, either of political aggrandizement or of pecuniary acquisition. Still, the packet from Havana, of the 15th instant, may bear this hero to the Casel of St. Juan d'Uloa; and once there, he may become the master spirit, and direct from that famous point of rovolutions, the fortones of Mexico. Be this at it may, and come whence it may, there is an expectation that Santa Anna will, ere long, appear at Vera Cruz, are the shall be the onward events of the way, as the disposition of the squadron in the Gulf will have continual reference to the protection of our merchant vessels, at the same time the blockacle of the Mexican coast shall be continued It is rumored, that the Pot

The Tariff.

The House have determined that the debate on the tariff is to cease 2d July at two o'clock, P. M. by ayes 101, nays 69. This looks as if members meant to bring the session to a close pretty soon. The fate of the tariff bill is uncertain. Sanguine free traders think McKay's will pass both branches and become a law.

Ministry had resigned as formed by Parceles. The day for the meeting of Congress had arrived, but there was no quorum. The talk still was that Parceles would march to the Rio Grande, and Bravo rule in his place while absent. This would be to expose the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz, at the same moment. Men are more wanted at the city of Mexico than on the Rio Grande. The whole South is in rebellion, and poor Mexico exposed on every side. We may and poor Mexico exposed on every side. We may consider North Mexico as virtually abandoned.

Slavery in the District of Columbia.

The limits of a newspaper article, forbid a collete examination of this subject, but enough many

the department has allowed privates instructions the form of the control of Artists, represent his force the Montery road, about 100 miles from this posts.—He has perfecte covering the rands lending better than the posts.—He has perfecte covering the rands lending better than the posts.—It has perfected every the the second of the control of the posts o

The Conserver Removement Description of the following the street of the following the street of the following the street of the following the

tate shall not be affected by the cession. I here is no other.

We shall not stop to discuss the transparent absundity of supposing that the ceding States and Congress could make a contract which would limit or restrict the powers of Congress, confirmed by the Constitution, or exempt any class of rights or relations from the operations of the Constitution. It is enough for us that neither the States nor Congress undertook to make any such contract.

from the operations of the Constitution. It is enough for us that neither the States nor Congress undertook to make any such contract.

But Congress, as we have seen, re-enacted the Slave codes of Virginia and Maryland as the law of the District. This brings us to the question, Wass Congress constitutionally establish or continue slavery in the District? We answer, No. We have seen already that the enslavement of human beings can only be achieved and continued by force, and that this force must have the sanction of positive law there must be a competent law making power.

But the law making power of the District—the Congress of the United States—has only such legislative authority as is conferred by the Constitution. The whole question is then reduced to this. Does the Constitution enthering the constitution authorize Congress to cancal laws for the enslavement of men? If it does not, congress is incompetent to pass such laws, Its professed object is to "establish justice and secure the bleasings of liberty." The power granted by it must be construed with reference to this declared object. When therefore the Constitution confers on Congress exclusive legislative power in all cases whatsoever, within the District, we must not jupon the language a construction which would warrant Congress in establishing monardy or slavery in the District. This would be clear, if the Constitution confers on the subject is to respect to the construction which would warrant Congress in establishing monardy or slavery in the District. This would be clear, if the Constitution confers on the subject was a construction which would warrant Congress in establishing monardy or slavery in the District. This would be clear, if the Constitution confers on the subject is to the subject to the construction which would warrant Congress in establishing monardy or slavery in the District. This would be clear, if the Constitution confers on the subject is to the subject was construction which would warrant Congress in establishing monardy or slave of human beings then, is expressly prohibited by this enactment. It has been held that the amendment does not affect State Legislatures, but Congress only.55 But it does control Congress, and that is enough for our present purpose; for if the Constitution prohibits Congress from so legislating as to deprive any person of liberty without due legal proceedings, then certainly the adoption of the blistrict, and thereby depriving thousands of liberty without any legal process at alf, was prohibited by the Constitution. Congress can no more establish slavery, than it can establish monarchy in the District—can no more more make a slave than make a king.

The whole matter may thus be summed up; Slavery is contrary to natural right, and can only be supported by positive law:

In order to the enactment of positive law there must be a law-making power; and in order to the establishment or maintenance of slavery, there must be a law-making power, competent to establish and maintain it:

Slavery, therefore, cannot be constanted to table the constant of table the constant of table the constant of table tabl

District of Columbia, which was ceded by the said State to the United States, and by them accepted for the permanent seat of Government, and the laws of the State of Maryland as they now exist shall be and continue in force in that part of said district, which was ceded by that State to the United States, and by them accepted as aforesaid."

By this statute, the laws of Virginia and Maryland, slave codes and all, so far as they affected the District, were made acts of the Congress of the United States; just as truly and really so, as if every statute of those States had been re-enacted by United States; just as truly and really so, as if every statute of those States had been re-enacted by Congress for the government of the District.

It may be said that the acts of cession of Virginia and Maryland stipulated that the laws of those States should be continued in force and the system of slavery preserved by Congress. Hardly any thing is too monstrous to be asserted by the advocates of Slavery, or to be credited by their willing and the tenrs of the Colonel wall into a heap," when turning his eye up, thing is too monstrous to be asserted by the advocates of Slavery, or to be credited by their willing and to furnish the friends of freedom with a decisivation and the same of the Colonel wall into a heap," when turning his eye up, thing is too monstrous to be asserted by the willing is too monstrous to be asserted by the willing is too monstrous to be asserted by the willing is too monstrous to be asserted by the acts of Slavery, or to be credited by their willing to the colonel wall into a heap," when turning his eye up, thing is too monstrous to be asserted by the willing it too monstrous to be asserted by the willing it too monstrous to be asserted by the acts of cession in full.

The act of Maryland, That the Representatives of the Colonel wall into a heap," when turning his eye up, the colonel wall into a heap," when turning his eye up, the Colonel wall into a heap," when turning his eye up, the colonel wall int

The act of Virginia was passed in December, of the same year, and was in these words:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Virginia, That a tract of country not exceeding ten miles square, or any lesser quantity, to be located within the limits of this State, and in any part thereof, as Congress may by law direct, shall be and the same is hereby forever ceded and relinquished to the Congress and Government of the United States in Y LUL AND ANDLUTE RIGHT

AND EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION as well of soil as of the State of the Congress and Congress and Congress and Covernment of the United States in Y LUL AND ANDLUTE RIGHT

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AND EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION as well of soil as of the Congress and Covernment of the Congress and

be a law-making power, competent to establish and maintain it:

The Congress of the United States is not such a law-making power, being expressly forbidden to deprive "any person" of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law:

But the Congress of the United States is the only law-making power in the District of Columbia:

Slavery, therefore, cannot be constitutionally established or maintained in the District.

Nothing more is needed to nut an end to slave.

Nothing more is needed to nut an end to slave.

from wagons at 41@42c.; from store

FLOUR.—A sale from store of 50 barrels at 82 70.
WHINKY.—Sales of 33, 35 and 90 bris at 14c. per gallon;
9 bris at 15c.
BACON.—Sales of 15 hhds. sides at 84 44, packed, 350

THE BALTIMORE TOBACCO MARKET.

LARD.—We quote from wagons at 44,004(c), from store 50%[c), pork-louse lard is held at 650%[c).

LEAD.—We quote bar at 4 to 44c; pig at 34c.

WHITE LEAD.—The receipts of this article are heavy.

We hear of a sale of 280 kegs at 14c.

Molassis.—We quote plantation 2900(3)c; fair stock.

Arrived this week 80 bbls. Sugar-house 425045c.

MUSTARD.—There is a demand for black and white mustical said at 350 per history.

Natis—Juniata and Boston nails we quote at 44.05½c, as in quantity, at which figures we note considerable saless. The stock on hand is good. Arrived this week 717 kegs, OLLS—We quote linseed at 60.005c, as in quality, lard oil 55.005c, sperm 81.00 ± 25; custor 75.0081 per gallon; tamers' \$17.00821 per bbl.

1 do. DOMESTIC MARKET.

LARD.—Sale of 50 barrels No. 1 at 5c. per lb., SUGAR.—Sale of 4 hlds. good fair at 6 c. per lb., SALT.—Sale from river of 200 brls. No. 1 Kanawha

Let Congress pass that law and the work is done.

* Perhaps some will think that we ought to add, that killing a slave is a criminal offence; but who was ever purished for killing his slave? Besides, in many cases, killing a slave is a criminal offence; but who was ever purished for killing his slave? Besides, in many cases, killing a slave is a criminal offence; but who was ever purished for killing his slave? Besides, in many cases, killing a slave is a criminal offence; but who was ever purished for killing his slave? Besides, in many cases, killing a slave is a criminal offence; but which he had his slave is that the mass instance of the mission on the slave of the work of the mission of the mission

The Printer.

"The Printer, in his folio, heraldeth the world.—Now come tidings of weddings, makings, mummeries, entertainments, jubilees, wars, fires, inundations, thefis, murders, massacres, meteors, comets, spectrums, prodigies, shipwrecks, piracies, seafights, law-suits, pleas, proclamations, embassies, trophies, triumphs, revels, sports, plays; then again, as if in a new-shifted scene, treasons, cheating-tricks, robberies, enormous villainies of all kinds, funerals, burials, new discoveries, expeditions; now enormous villainies of all kinds, funerals, burials, new discoveries, expeditions; now comical, then tragical matters. To-day we hear of new officers created, to morrow, of great men deposed, and then again of fresh honors confered: one is let loose and another imprisoned; one purchaseth, another breaketh; one thrives, his neighbor turneth beakerst; now plenty, then dearth and fambankrup; now plenty, then dearth and fam-ine; one runs, another rides, wrangles, laughs, weeps, and-so-forth. Thus we daily hear such like, both public and private news."—Old Burton.

news."—Old Burton.

He stood there alone at that shadowy hour,
By the swinging lamp dimly burning;
All silent within save the ticking type,
All without, save the night-watch turning,
And heavily echoed the solemn sound,
As slowly he paced o'er the frozen ground.

And dark were the mansions so lately that shone,
With the joy of feativity gleaming,
And hearts that were breathing in sympathy then,
Were now living it o'er in their dreaming;
Yet the PRINTER still worked at his ionely post,
As slowly he gathered his mighty host.

And there lay the merchant all pillowed in down,
And building bright hopes for the morrow;
Nor dreamed he that fate was then weaving a wand,
That would bring to him fear and sorrow;
Yet the Painter was there in his shadowy

And he set in his frame-work that rich man's

bound
The ties that death only can sever;
Ind dreaming, she started, yet woke with a smile,
For she thought they were parted forever!
But the Patnyran was clicking the types that
would tell

would tell
On the morrow, THE TRUTH of that midnight spell!

And there lay the statesman, whose feverish brow,
And restless, the pillow was pressing,
For he felt through the shadowy mist of his dream
His loftiest hopes now possessing:
Yet the PRINTER worked on, 'mid silence and

And due for Ambition its lowliest tomb.

And slowly the PRINTER kept gathering up His budget of grief and of gladness; A wreath for the noble, a grave for the low, For the happy a cup full of sadness; Strange stories of wonder to enchant the ear, And dark ones of terror to curdle with fear.

Full strange are the tales that dark host shall bear To palace and cot on the morrow;
Oh welcome, thrice welcome, to many a heart!
To many a bearer of sorrow;
It shall go like the wind and wandering air,
For life and its changes are impressed there.

The Country Manty-Mekker.

The Country Manty-Mekker.

A friend of mine had remarked for some time in Nottingham, where he lived, a singular-looking woman going to and fro in the streets past his house. She was tall and strong; had the figure and gait of a man; had a strong expressive countenance, full of a strange but original character; in short, was one out of the ordinary class of mortals. "That woman," said he to himself, " is no townswoman. She has grown up in some country-place; she has not only a character, but a history, and I should in the street, she seemed to look hard and searchingly at him, as if to say, "Who are you now? You don't seem to me just like the rest of these townsfolks, who don't care the rest of these townsfolks, who don't care a halfpenny for anybody that isn't dressed up as grand as my lord or my lady." Perhaps it might be that he looked hard at her. His desire to have a little talk with her in-

One day he saw her enter a shop, and One day he saw her enter a shop, and stepped in too. The tall, strange woman was asking for a pennyworth of red ochre. The shopman put it down before her ready wrapped in paper. She slowly opened it, and then pushed it back towards him, say-

"Fool enough?"

"Aye, fool enough! It's truth, man; I danna pretend to deny it. I'm none of your fine, finikin things as is ashamed to say th' truth. What's done's done, and cannot be undone,—more's th' pity! But where's th' use to deny it? Aye, fool war I! But I war only like mony o' one besides. That's th' misfortin' on't, young mon—mind what I say, that's the misfortin' on't. We have to tak the most important step in our lives. th' misfortin' on't, young mon—mind what I say, that's the misfortin' on't. We have to tak the most important step in our lives, th' step as requires most sense, just when we've gotten th' least sense; and so we have to smart for't. By Leddy, I've smarted enough for my folly. Th' young fellow as I married, war a likely enough young chap to look at, but he war good for nowt. He war too fond of sitting i'th' ale-house nook, and I soon fun out that he'd only married me for what he could get. I went on working day after day. I went to th' plough, to th' team, fetched up th' cows, and milked 'em. I war up o' summer mornings by four o'clock, and came home from milking daggled up to th' knees wi' dew, and there was he hulking i' bed. By Leddy, I war fit sometimes to go and fling a good, sousing bucket o' water on him as he lay. But that warna the worst. Every night he war sure to be i' th' ale-house; and mony and mony a time have I had to fetch him away, and pay his shot into th' bargain.

Thinks I to mysen, my lad, this wun-'I finks I to mysen, my lad, this wunna do for me. I dunna mean thee to slurt
th' bit o' money my fayther got with such
sweat and trouble; no, by Guy! that I dunna! So, I threw up th' farm; sold th',
stock, and come reght away to Nottingham."

"And what became of your husband?" "What became of him? He followed me, to be sure—what was he likely to do,

ways progging after ways he'll get hold on't, and then I in ways a doown I brings th' ow'd stocking, and holding it open afore th' man—'There,' says I, 'there's just four hundred gowden guineas there!' and wi' that I held it up to him, and my eyes! but the mon did stare! The greatest metaphysician was Jonathan Edwards, an American.

The greatest natural philosopher was The greatest natural philosopher was The greatest of living sculptors is Hiram The greatest of living sculptors is William

says I, 'there's just four minutes I guineas there!' and wi' that I held it up to hin, and my eyes! but the mon did stare! for "soft isses, said he, 'that's a sight good "I am afraid," said my friend, "you were not very prudent though, to show such a sum thus to a stranger."

"Prudent, warn't I? Dost ta think then, mon, that I've got no white in my eye? Yay, I know an honest man from a rogue when I see him. The mau was as good as his word. He took me to a gentleman that gave me good security for my them is the same of the same o good as his word. He took me to a gentleman that gave me good security for my money, and I get my interest to this day. Many's the time that dirty rogue of a husband o' mine has hunted the house over for the money. Nation! how he wonders the money. Nation! how he wonders the money is the money in the money is the money. There has been no English writer in the money in the money is the money in the money is the money.

do go. I'm sorely in want of summut; and I think it's because I dunna seek religion.

"Well, I went. It was a big chapel, an' lighted up into a blaze brighter than any sunshine wally; and as I went in at th' door, says I to mysen—'Now, wool this wench be ashamed on me? I shouldna wonder, for I'm not just th' sort to be proud on for a companion; and it's one thing to ax a poor old woman like me to go to chapel, and another to like to be seen wi'her. But in we goen. It war as bright as day, and a pratty throng o' fine dressy folks there war; but up walks th' brave lass up th' middle of aw, and turning round to me—'Come along, neebor,' says she, 'my seat's up here;' and in she takes me. By leddy! I niver felt so queer in aw my life! Aw eyes seemed to be set on me; and well they might, for I seed that I must look like a crow in a flock o' pigeons. And what a man war that Robert Newton! Eh! what a tongue he had! Ivery word that he said went like a shot to my heart. He told us what sinful creatures we aw war; and vivery time that he lifted his hand, it war like Moses smiting th' rock i' th' wilderness. Th' water started out o' my heart, and th' tears run down my cheeks; and he soon seed that, and what does he, but fixes his eyes on me, and pointing to me, shouts out—'There! that woman is touched!

She is reached! If she stands to what she has got, salvation is come to her!' and the one and another cried out—'Christ, and th' tears run down my cheeks; and he soon seed that, and what does he, but fixes his eyes on me, and pointing to me, shouts out—'There! that woman is touched!' She is reached! If she stands to what she has got, salvation is come to her!' and then one and another cried out—'Christ, and the could not supply. It is said that he could not supply. It i

a poor dirty rogue? Trust him for running after the money. Aye, he set his nose after it like a ferrit. He made hissen sure now of laying hands on't in some hole or corner o' th' house or other. But I took pretty good care he shouldna.

"Where should it be?' said I, 'but gone to pay debts off that a drunken sot like the sets on.' But it signifed nowt—he knew better, and he war always gropin' about, high and low, after it. 'Get to work!' said I; 'thou's limbs big enough, and a carcase strong enough—get aspade, or a pick, and do summut for thy bread, as I do. I shall turn Munty-mekker,'

"Aye, mester, you may smile. You dunna think I look much like a maniy mekker; and I'll allow," said she showing her great hard bony hands, "but these hands as ha' handled th' pichfork, and th' dungfork, and held th' plough, dunna look th' likeliest i'th' world to handle a freedle and thrid. But where there's a will there's a way; and I can assure you, I can maka a tightish sort of a gown—aye, I can please these fine town wenches better than you'd hink for.

"But I'm overrunning my story; I took a house, and began manty-mekking. That dirty rogue of a husband o' mine was always groging about th' house to find out where I'd put the money, but I took care. One day, in walks a man with a book in his hand, and said, 'Missis, I want th' poor-rates.'

"Poor-rates!' said I. By Leddy! thou at come to a wropg house then. I'm a poor woman mysen, man.

"That may be,' said he, but you's ta'en a house of five pounds a year, and either you or th' landlord mun pay the your-rates."

"Then let the landlord pay 'em,' said I, 'he's able enough.'

"That's true as th' gospel, missis,' says th' man, 'but he wunne;' said I.

"But ye mun,' said he.

"But I'd abold and the deleand the work of the pounds a year, and either you or th' landlord mun pay the your-rates."

"That may be,' said he, 'but you's work of the pounds a year, and either you or th' landlord mun pay they now o' days, all and the society is very kind ton the proper rate."

"That is the way

workhouse, and other people mun pay to you. That's the way now o'days; all pay as long as they can, even when the children are crying upon the door-sill for a roasted potatoe; ard when they can pay no longer, they turn 'em out, and so to th' workhouse.'

"Mon,' said I, for I had been conning him o'er as he war talking at hissens,—and I seed as plain as a pike-staff, that th' fellow, spite of his trade, war an honest sort o' chap—'Mon,' said I, 'canst tell me where to put a bit o' money out safe?'

"Well,' said he, giving me a queer sort of look, as much as to say, 'I thought you said you'd got none,—' maybe I could do that too.'

"Then do!' said I, getting a chair, and retching up to th' top of an old cupboard—' do; for here I've gotten the plague of my life,—a bit of money in a continual fever; for that dirty rogue of a husband o' mine is always progging after it, and one of these days he'll get hold on't, and then I'm ruinways progging after it, and one of these days he'll get hold on't, and then I'm ruined for ever."

"So down I brings th' ow'd stocking, and holding it open afore th' man—'There,' and holding it open afore the man and holding it open afore the m

money, and I get my interest to this day may saking for a pennyworfu of red ochre. The shopman put it down before her ready wrapped in paper. She slowly opened it, and then pushed it back towards him, and then pushed it back towards him, as in the strength of the two pieces in her hand, and giving him one back, said, "Wrop me that up again; I'll take this mysen—it's ravther the heavies—tother's fora neebor."

As she saw my friend smile, she turned towards him, and without any preface, added—
"What a thing this self is! It's the last thing this common that you were not brought up in this town."

"That's an honest confession, at least," said my friend. "I think, my good woman, that you were not brought up in this town."

"You, I reckon I should mak two of the regular town-grown women. You may see that at look. I reckon I should mak two of the regular town-grown women. No, I wosb arn and brought up it' it' country, where there's life and strength i' th' very air. I wos used from a litule wench to run about; 'th' longely at a pinch. My fayther war a little farmer, and a hard-working man he war, and made us all work anna. When I war grown up, my fayther deed, and left me up o' th' farm, and I war fool enough to marry."

"Fool enough?"

"Fool enough?" It's truth, man; I done only it' I'm one of your fine, finishin things as is ashamed to say it' truth. What's done's done, and cannot be undone,—more's th' pily! But where's th' uses to deny it? Aye, fool enough! It's truth, man; I done only it' Aye, fool enough! It's truth, man; I done only it' Aye, fool enough? "I'm one of your fine, finishin things as is ashamed to say it' truth. What's done's done, and cannot be undone,—more's th' pily! But where's it was to done it it is a line man coming from Lunnon, they ask man only it is an an andiagener, and the man only it's and the more it is a nine man only

Upper House, termed the House of Lords, and the Lower House, called the House of Commons, corresponding in some measure to the Senate and House of Representatives, which constitute the Congress of the United States. The power of Parliament is legislative and absolute. The King's power is executive and limited.

The King is the source from whence every noble derives his nobility. His prerogative, "by which we mean," says Blackstone, "that special preeminence which the King hath over and above all other persons, is great." In the eye of the English law, he is perfect. He can neither do wrong, nor mean wrong. Though he should be guilty of the darkest crimes before he ascends the throne, yet the moment the crown presses his brow, he is in the eye of the law, purged of all sin. His person is sacred and cannot be arrested for debt. He is Commander in Chief of the army, the source of all civil authority; hence every officer in the empire receives his commission, and derives his power directly from the reigning sovereign. According to law the King can never die. A George or a William may die, but the King eternally lives—i.e. the throne is never vacated; for the moment the sovereign expires, the heir apparent is supposed to be visited with the regal prerogative. The civil code of England never mentions the death of a king, but his demise.

One would suppose that an individual

er mentions the death of a king, but his demise.

One would suppose that an individual possessing such vast power to be absolute. But he is not; the King can make no new law, he can only sanction those which have passed Parliaments. Though it is supposed that he is above, and beyond the reach of the law, yet his councillors and ministers are not. They are accountable for his deeds; on them the vengeance frequently falls, which should fall upon the King. He is also dependant upon the though frequently called from home by butter in the constant the redeeming virtue of his favorite hero:

"He died, and left his name to after times,
Linked with one virtue and a thousand crimes."

But miserable indeed is the condition of two beings unhappily united, who live together in the constant practice of hypocrisy, or in perpetual discord. The heart does not light up the smile that plays upon the lips, the soul does not participate in the feelings that the tongue is compelled to counterfeit. It is related of Cobbett, that though frequently called from home by bu-

or peptual discort. The next does mainisters are not. They are accountable for his deeds, so them the vegeons the first of the control of the period of the

The titles and estates of the English no-lity descend from the father to the eldest male heir; they are entitled to a seat in the House of Lords. They are not tried for any offences which they may commit by

The total revenue of the Empire is \$235, 000,000.

The present Royal Family of England consists of six persons; Alexandria Victoria, 26 years of age, and Albert Francis Augustus Car less Emanuel—we delight, like the good i c ar of Wakefield, in giving the full name—her royal husband, who is three months younger than the lady, his wife and Queen. The eldest child will be five years old in November, and rejoices in the melhifuous appellative of Victoria Adelaide Maria Louisa. The next child is a boy, and will be four years old the 9th of November. He will be king hereafter, if he outellives his mother, and the kingdom endures;

Facts Relating to the English Government and Nobility.

BY REV. G. COLLINS.

The government of England is, and has been since the days of King John, a limited monarchy. The King's power is limited by parliament, which consists of the Upper House, termed the House of Lords, and the Lower House, called the House of Commons, corresponding in some measure

AGRICULTURAL.

REMOVAL OF LARGE TREES .- The Bos-

House of Lords. They are not tried for any offences which they may commit by the civil authority, but are brought to judgment before their peers and equals.

If one of them is disposed to build church on his own estates, he is at liberty to select any clergyman of the established church to officiate, and to the support of that minister the people are obliged to appropriate their tithes. The income of some of the English nobility is immense. They do not value their property as we do, but by its annual productions.

The revenue of the English Bishops, who are styled Lords Spiritual, and who rank with the nobles, is in some instances immense. The largest is that of the Bishop of Lincoln, amounting to upwards of one million five hundred thousand dollars per annum! That of the Bishop of Norwich is nearly as large. It is but just, however, to remark that this income is expended among the clergy of each diocese. The allowances of the colonial Bishops are ample, and contrast well with the small sums paid our clergy, although a mere pittance in comparison with the emoluments of the British Bishops. The Bishop of Quebec, Mr. George Mountain, has \$7000; the Bishop of Nova Scotia, Dr. Inglis, has \$9000; of Calcutta, Dr. Wilson, upwards of \$20,000.

The total revenue of the Empire is \$235,000,000.

ed to the large ball of roots, so that it will for the purpose; the earth and roots will come with it, and remove all bodily to the right in the prepared note. When warm weather arrives and the earth begins to thaw, fill up the hole, and by this process not one tree in a hundred need be injured. If time will not allow this slower mode, we commend the plan which the Traveller speaks of."

The latter method is doubtless preferable to the former, although that even will feil

The latter method is doubtless preferable to the former, although that even will fail for want of care and skill in the operation. We well recollect the two beautiful trees removed in this way a few years since by Silas E. Burrows, Esq., and planted before his house in this city, and, notwithstanding the fair promises they gave for some time, they subsequently withered and died.—Too much attention cannot be bestowed on the planting of either fruit or forest trees, especially if large in size. We would invite some of our correspondents and friends to give us the practical result and friends to give us the practical result of their own observations on the subject.

"A Violet by mossy stone,
Half hid from human eyes,
Clear as a star, when only one
Is shining in the skies."

The perpetual renovation of vegetable life is one of the most striking and important effects of spring. Although these general effects please and delight everybody, yet so common do they become that we pass over them as every day occurrences, and neglect to look into the minute details—the individual operations, as it were, that are going on around us, above us and below us, in ten thousand different instances, and shapes,

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. "Fis found at last! A cure for Consumption."

Every one knows the violet. Every one knows that it is among the first and most welcome of the spring visitants, and that it comes with its modest, humble, beauteous blossom to greet us with returning life and loveliness, as the storms and rough winds of winter pass away. Yet, few look upon this flower with any other feelings than gladness that the cold has gone, and that warmth is increasing. Few "consider the lilies of the field," much less the lowly violet, budding and blossoming in its peerless let, budding and blossoming in its peerless. the so the field, much less the lowly vol-let, budding and blossoming in its peerless beauty by the humble turf, on the lonely bank, or by the cool and mossy rock, peep-ing out from the moss and withered herb-age, as if half afraid lest it should offend by age, as if half afraid lest it should offend by showing itself so early. It is true, poets have sung its praises, and lovers pluck it to give effect to sentiment and passion; and then they pass it by in pursuit of the more showy and gaudy flowers that begin to start up around, as if envious of the notice their modest rival receives. It is worthy to be transplanted to the garden and nursed with transplanted to the garden and nursed with care, not only as an object of floral beauty, but as an article which may be useful in the economy of domestic arrangements in restoring or preserving health; and in order to demonstrate its utility, perhaps we should leave the flowery and turn to the practical.

The flowers make a pleasant and useful syrup who mineded with sures, and this

The flowers make a pleasant and useful syrup when mingled with sugar, and this syrup is a valuable laxative for children, especially infants. To make it, gather the fresh flowers, say one pound, put them into two and a half gallons of boiling water. Let them infuse for twenty-four hours in a covered earthen or glass vessel, then strain off the liquor and dissolve seven and a half pounds of clean sugar in it. This is the proportion to be observed, whether a larger or smaller quantity be prepared. It is said that the color will be neightened in made in tim or pewter vessels.

tin or pewter vessels.

The root of the violet is both emetic and purgative, in doses of from half a scruple to

For infants, equal parts of the syrup and

2. Coloring matter. This is of various kinds and is dissolved in water, but not in alcohol. If you steep violet flowers in water and add a solution of sugar of lead, a blue coloring matter is thrown down, and there is also a bright red acid coloring mat-ter, and a violet red coloring matter obtain-ed in different ways; neither of these have

ed in different ways; neither of these have been used in the arts.

3. A substance called violine. By steeping the whole plant and adding a solution of nut-galls, a white powder is sometimes obtained, which has emetic qualities,

The botanist, too, finds much to instruct and amuse him in the physiology, structure and habits of the violet. It blossoms early, and before it has much growth,—a wee small plant, peeping up out of the grass which frequently overshadows it. Many other plants require a full growth before they bloom, and the blossoms refuse to come forth until they have arrived to their full takes place. It grows most after having blossomed. As soon as the flowers fade and fall, it begins to push forth and expand its leaves. They grow up broader and greener and taller, and spread abroad in thick clumps. Its seed vessels at first hang drooping over, and the leaflets of the calyx (or cup) lie over them and protect them from the rains; but, as they mature, the vessels begin to lift up their bodies, the leaflets shrink up, and by little and little the akes place. It grows most after having leaflets shrink up, and by little and little the vessel becomes raised up, and the sides shrink more and more until the seed becomes ripe, when on a sudden with a sort of crack, the capsule bursts apart, and out go the seeds and spread all around, broadcast,

for a future crop.

Thus Nature, with a liberal hand
Replenishes the teeming land,
And scatters far and wide the seed
Of lordly oak or humble weed.

This provision of nature is both curious and

effectual.

We do not now recollect how many species of the violet we have in Maine, but they are quite numerous.* We suppose that a rehite violet and yellow violet would be called misnomers. Yet we have plants of white violet and yellow violet would be called misnomers. Yet we have plants of the violet genus that are white, and some beautiful species that are yellow. These last are among the very earliest of our flowers, and are found in warm sheltered places in the margins of woods, and also in warm moist places. Some of the species would richly adorn the flower garden, and would be eagerly sought after if they were scarce and cost a dollar apiece. So true is it that we despise that we can get the easiest.—

P. Shurges & Co. Mansfield; R. Gummins, Uniovville; J. L. St. John, Tim, Campbell & Son, Endmank Co., Newarks Dr. Brown, Mt. Verron; C. F. Helman & Co., Newarks Dr we despise that we can get the easiest.—

⁴ Bigelow enumerates 12 species of the violet genus found in New England, and Nutall says that there are 20 species found in North America.

THE EXPERIENCE OF SOLOMON.—" In much wisdom is much grief: and he that increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow."

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The constitution of the animals and vegetables of the
frigid zone, and vice vers.
In regard to disease and its cure, the adaptation is no

For infants, equal parts of the syrup and almond or sweet oil may be mingled, and one or two teaspoonsful administered. The leaves are often used in ointments, &c.

Chemists have found some peculiar principles in the violet, such as the following:

1. An odorous principle. This is probably an essential or volatile oil. It is best obtained by digesting the flowers in good olive oil. This makes the "oil of violets," or what is called by the perfumers, "huile de violettes," which is only the French name for the same thing.

2. Coloring matter. This is of various kinds and is dissolved in water, but not in alcohol. If you steep violet flowers in walloud. If you steep violet flowers in walloud.

appearance, that I am no longer known when I meet my former acquaintances.

I have gained rapidly in weight, and my flesh is firm and solid. I can now eat as much as any person, and my flood in the control of the con

amitted. By thorouse certain and the most extraordinary curve feeted the most extraordinary curve feeted the most extraordinary curve feeted the most included from the feeted feeted from the most intelligible feeted from the most intelligible feeted from the most intelligible feeted from the feeted feeted from the feeted feeted from the feeted feeted from the feeted feeted feeted from the feeted feeted from the feeted feeted from the feeted feeted feeted from the feeted feeted from the feeted feeted feeted from the feeted feeted

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